Instructions: Write name legibly. Explain so that smart people who have not taken our class will understand.

Indicate the difficulty of this reading by drawing an X on the scale below. (This will not be on a test).

0% --50%--100%

        (0% = "I understood all of it after reading it just once!")

        (100% = "I read it multiple times and I still feel like I understand barely any of it."

In your own words, explain "accommodationism" (Section 0, p. 580).

In your own words, explain "predictivism" (Section 0, p. 580).

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by underlining one or the other option.

True   False   *Douglas and Magnus think that predictions is more valuable than accomodation.*

True   False   *Douglas and Magnus think that novel predictions' value reduces to the value of severe tests.*

True   False   *Douglas and Magnus think that novel predictions' value is unrelated to expertise.*

True   False   *Douglas and Magnus think that successful novel prediction provides only imperfect assurance.*

True   False   *Douglas and Magnus think that scientists are sometimes in "a situation of perfect knowledge."*

Explain the cases of the three scientists and what our reaction to the third scientist is supposed to show.

In your own words, explain "strong predictivism" (Section 0, p. 581).

In your own words, explain "weak predictivism" (Section 0, p. 581).

In your own words, explain "Pluralist Instrumental Predictivism; PIP for short" (Section 4, p. 588).

Sy Entiss believes that the aim of science is truth. You ask them why and Scy responds, "It'd be a miracle for science's predictions to be so reliably successful without their theories being true!" You know that that is not an argument, but an intuition—it's called "the no miracles intuition" intuition, by the way. Help Scy defend their view by constructing a proper "no miracles argument". (Find it in Section 2.3, p. 585)

1. *Scientists make _____which are verified (i.e., successful).*

2. *If these scientists were _____,*

   then _____.

3. *If (alternatively) scientists are generally reliable,*

   then the success of science can be _____.

C1. *So, scientists are (generally) reliable.*

4. *If scientists are generally reliable, then scientists' background theories _____.*

C2*. So, _____.*

Do premises 1-3 support the first conclusion (C1)? Explain why.

Do the first conclusion (C1) and the fourth premise support the second conclusion (C2)? Explain why.

You know that Popperians think that science ought to falsify rather than confirm its theories. And now you know that predictivists think that science ought to successfully predict outcomes (rather than just successfully accommodate outcomes). So can Popperians can be Predictivists? Explain why (or why not).